THE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF GUILDFORD,

THE COUNTY-TOWN OF *SURREY.*

I would adviſe you always to get the ſhorteſt deſcription or hiſtory of every place where you make any ſtay; and ſuch a book, however imperfect, will ſtill yield to you matter for enquiry, upon which you may get better informations from the people of the place.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

SECOND EDITION CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

GUILDFORD:
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HISTORY
AND
DESCRIPTION
OF
GUILDFORD.

GUILDFORD,* or according to the old Saxon appellation GULDEFORD, is a place of great antiquity, formerly belonging to the antient Saxon kings; given by king Alfred, in his laſt will, to his nephew Ethelwald.

Mr. Blount, in his account of ancient tenures, gives us an inſtance of ſome lands in this place, called Guildford, held thus, *anno* 1234, and 1254, viz. Robert Teſtard holdeth certain lands in the village of Guildford by ſerjeanty of keeping meretrices (which are interpreted launderesſes) in the king's court, rented at 25s a year; and

* Camden ſays, Guilford, or Guildeford, or Gegldford

afterwards, that Thomas de la Puille* did hold certain lands in Guildford, of the gift of Richard Teſtard, by which he was wont to keep the waſhers, or laundreſſes of the king's court, and on that account he pays 25s into the exchequer.

William earl of Berkley, had a fourth part of the moiety of the toll of this place at his death in 1491, which, with many other eſtates and manors he left, (having firſt upon a pique diſinherited his brother Maurice) to his maſter king Henry vii, from whom the marquis recovered it in 1493, with a fourth part of the manor of Dorking, and many other eſtates which he had been unjuſtly deprived of.

The pleaſantneſs of its ſituation invited kings to ſpend at Guildford their feſtival times, while they had a palace here; viz. K. Henry ii. *anno* 1187 kept his Chriſtmas in this place; K. John *anno*

* The left-hand hill at the upper end of the three-tuns yard, ſtill bears his name. From it is a fine proſpect, and the inhabitants of the town in 1666 from hence ſaw St. Paul's when burning, which had a moſt ſolemn appearance. The right-hand road leads to an enchanting view from Warwick's bench, and further on to chauntry-downs.

anno 1201 kept his Chriſtmas in his palace here. Alſo in the year 1339 K. Edward held his Chriſtmas here. Several of our ſucceeding monarchs* down to Q. Elizabeth ſometimes reſided here. And Strype gives us the following particular journal of K. Edward vi. who in his laſt progreſs, viſited this place,† *anno* 1552. "This ſummer in the month of June, K. Edward began his laſt progreſs. It had been reſolved, the extent of the progreſs ſhould be to Pool in Dorſetſhire, and to come back by Saliſbury. June 27, he removed to Hampton-court, Thence to Oatlands, another of the king's houſes, where he ſtayed about eight days. Thence to Guilford in Surrey. Thence to

* Sir Adam Gurdon was a leading and accompliſhed male-content in the Mountfort faction, *temp.* Hen. iii. about 1231. Prince Edward ran him down, wounded him, and took him priſoner. He afterwards raiſed the fallen veteran from the ground, he pardoned him, he admitted him into his confidence, and introduced him to the queen, then lying at Guildford, that very evening. This unmerited and unexpected lenity melted the heart of the rugged Gurdon at once; he became in an inſtant a loyal and uſeful ſubject.

M Paris, p. 675 and Triveti Annales.

† At the ſale of the houſhold furniture belonging to a houſe of the late Duke of Somerſet, and at which he generally ſlept in his journey from Petworth to London, was ſold *anno* 1764 a curious needle-work bed on black velvet, called, The royal bed of K. Edward vi.

Petworth in Suſſex. Thence to Cowdray, where the king was nobly banquetted, &c.

Guildford is the county-town of Surrey, is neat, large,* and well-built, twenty-nine miles to the ſouth-weſt of London; it conſiſts of good houſes, and is well-inhabited, having a market on of great reſort, which is kept weekly on Saturdays, accounted as good as any in England for wheat, barley† and oats, and plentifully furniſhed with almoſt all other neceſſaries. There are alſo held two fairs, viz. on May 4, and November 22, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs.

Guildford is a corporation by preſcription, had its firſt and ſecond charters from Henry iii. A. D. 1256, and others from Edward iii, Richard ii, and Henry vi and vii. And renewed and confirmed in the twenty-fifth year of Q. Elizabeth.

The

* It had been far greater than now it is, when the palace of our Engliſh kings was therein ſet. SPEED.

This town was held by king William I. in demeſne, and we learn from *Domeſdei*, that here were 75 *Hagæ*, or houſes inhabited by 175 men able to bear arms, which ſhews it to have been at that time a place of conſiderable repute.

Salmon obſerves, that "the trade of inns for travellers, and ſhops to furniſh the country with its fairs and market, muſt have made it then populous as the ſame do now, beſides the cloathing buſineſs."

† The malt ſent from this place is particularly good.

The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſeven magiſtrates, and perſons who have ſerved the office of bailiff, by the name of approved men of Guldeford; who aſſemble and hold a court in their guildhall every three weeks, and are veſted with power at their general ſeſſions of judging criminals to tranſportation. By a grant of K. James I,* the mayor, and recorder, and two of the magiſtrates

* Anno 45 Eliz. Richard Burchall, mayor. "The mayor and approved men of the towne of Guldeforde, fyndinge by long experience that many miſdemeanours, outrages, and greate offences againſt the queene's maieſties peace were dailie comitted within the libertie of the ſaide towne, and the offenders manye tymes beinge ſtrangers eſcaped due puniſhment of there demerittes by reaſon the ſaide mayor and approved men had not power to apprehende and puniſh ſuch malefactors: And for that noe juſtice of the peace was reſident within the ſaid towne nor within two myles thereof by whoſe authoritie ſuch offenders mighte be apprehended and punniſhed accordinge to there deſerts, to the detryment of her maieſties people, and contempte of her lawes. Whereupon the ſaid mayor and approved men entringe into due conſideration of the premiſes, *&c. &c.* by adviſe of there learned counſell did petition to her maieſtie being at this towne, to graunte them comiſſion of the peace, within the libertie of the ſame towne, which her maieſtie out of her ſpecial grace and favour gave warrante to them for the effectinge thereof. But before the perfectinge of the ſame graunte, accordinglie her maieſtie dyed. Whereupon the ſaid mayor and approved men upon thoſe reaſons petitioned to the kinges moſt excellent maieſtie at his firſt comynge to the crowne of England, That his maieſtie would be pleaſed to confirme that graunte, *&c.* Which his maieſtie then granted.——With this commiſſion were ſet forth The oaths of the mayor, of ſupremacie, clerke of the towne, bayleif, ſerjant, and coroner.

Records of the Corporation.

giſtrates are annually choſen juſtices of the peace in and for the ſaid corporation, and formerly the liberties of Stoke above bar; and the mayor continues in his commiſſion the year after his mayoralty expires. By the ſecond charter of Henry iii, in 1256, the county-court and aſſizes for Surrey are to be held here at all times for ever. The right hon. George lord Onſlow and Cranley, is lord lieutenant of the county, and high-ſteward of the borough; the right hon. William lord Grantley ſtanding council, commonly called recorder.

The large and rich mace was preſented to the mayor and approved men of Guldeford, by the right honourable Henry Howard of Norfolk, 1663, the then high-ſteward, by the hands of Sir Richard Onſlow, knight, but one of the then burgeſſes.

The ſmaller mace, two feet and a half in length ſilver gilt, has the arms of England and France incorporated, given by

The gold chain, thus called, " A fayre chayne of gold, double linked, with a medall of maſſey gold;

gold; whereon his maieſties armes are curiouſly engraven." And on the reverſe, the armes of Arthur Onſlow eſq, of Weſt-Clandon in the county of Surrey, high-ſteward, who gave it to the mayor and approved men of Guldeford, 3d March, 1673.

The mayor's ſtaff, ebony, with a ſilver top, the town arms engraven thereon, and this inſcription round: "FAYRE GOD. DOE JUSTICE. LOVE THY BRETHER." Given by Q Elizabeth.

There are two ſeals in uſe by the town, the greater and the leſſer. The greater ſeal, which is the moſt modern of the two, is uſually affixed to inſtruments and acts of a ſuperior kind, and the inſcription on it round the town arms is—SIGILLUM BURGI ET VILLE DE GVLDEFORDE. The leſſer, and yet moſt ancient, is adapted to inferior uſes, as writs, certificates, powers, &c. of a more temporary eſſence or leſs importance. Round the arms of the town is inſcribed—SIGILLVM BVRGI ET VILE DE GVLDFORD.

The TOWN PLATE. A baſon and ewer, ſilver gilt given by biſhop Parkhurſt. A ſilver ſtoup, and two

two ſilver cups, given by John Auſten, 1620. A ſtoup gilt, given by Thomas Baker, 1584. This ſtoup new made 1602.

There are two ſerjeants at mace, choſen annually. Alſo a beadle or cryer. Anno 11 Jac. I. "One parcel of meade lying and beinge in the common-meade called mill-meade in Stok next Guldeford, given to the ſeriantes of Guldeford and their ſucceſſors, by William Hamond ſometymes of Guldeford aforeſaid, eſq; deceaſed: To enjoy the ſaid profite and dutyes formerly allowed them jointly and proportionablie together."

The ſituation of Guildford is, perhaps, the moſt ſingular and romantic of any town in England; it is ſeated in a moſt healthful air, on the ſides of two chalk hills ſloping down quick to the river, which runs in a narrow channel between them. The declivity on which the town ſtands ſays Mr. Hanway) joined to the view of the oppoſite hills, gives it an air of grandeur, whilſt the river, whoſe ſtreams water the lower part of the town, adds to the beauty as well as the advantage of the ſituation. The

The river which is called the Wey, or Wye, riſes near Alton in Hampſhire; and enters Surrey near Farnham, winding very much, and falls into the Thames at Oatlands. It was made navigable from this town to the Thames at Weybridge in the year 1650, which makes it a place of much trade: the great undertaking of which navigation was firſt begun by Sir Richard Weſton of Sutton, who died within three years after, and left it unfiniſhed. By means of the river being made navigable, are conveyed to London by barges of upwards of forty tons burden large quantities of timber,* meal, malt, lime, &c. which on their return bring coals, and all other heavy articles. Some writers ſay this river is thus far rendered navigable by art, and by that advantage, and being a great thoroughfare to the weſt of Suſſex, and the eaſt of Hampſhire, is in a flouriſhing condition ſince its extenſion up as far as the town of Godalming. The river is well ſtored with fiſh, but thoſe chiefly admired are the pikes, eels, and gudgeons.

* Not from the neighbourhood of this town only, but even from the woody parts of Suſſex and Hampſhire, about thirty miles from it.

The great roads to Chicheſter and Portſmouth, Southampton and Wincheſter,† Arundel and Little-Hampton paſs through this town, which has been always accounted famous for good inns and excellent accommodations for travellers. The bridge over the Wye, built of ſtone, having five arches, was widened with brick, and the centre arch enlarged when the river was made navigable to Godalming. A view of the bridge in its old ſtate was publiſhed in the gentleman's magazine for January 1754.

The manufacture of this place was formerly the cloathing trade, by which many conſiderable eſtates, as well here, as in other parts of England have been raiſed. It has been upon the decline above 150 years, at which time it chiefly conſiſted in making blue cloaths for the Canary iſlands. Two letters from archbiſhop Abbot, " out of his godly care to the flouriſhinge eſtate of the town of Guildford," are preſerved among the records of the corporation.

The

† A new road is opened to Farnham, by an eaſy aſcent, and 30 poles nearer than the former.

The corn-mills were new-built with brick in 1766, and are ſuppoſed to be as ſpacious as any of the kind; they ſupply the neighbouring country, and will dreſs 60 loads *per* week. Adjoining the mills is the water engine, which raiſes water 100 feet into a large reſervoir. The town is provided with two good fire engines, leather pipes &c.

In the year 1759 an act of parliament was obtained for eſtabliſhing, regulating, and maintaining, a nightly watch, and for enlightening the open places and ſtreets within the town.

The ſtreet of Guildford paved *anno* Eliz. 45.

The market-houſe for wheat, barley, tares and peas, is oppoſite the guildhall; it was built *anno* 2 Car. I. The tunns built over *anno* 1737.* The market-houſe for rye, malt, and oats, eaſtward of the church of the Holy Trinity. The old market-houſe built of wood was taken down *anno*

* Chriſtopher Slaughterford, aged 26, a miller at Shalford *temp.* Q. Anne convicted on ſuſpicion of murdering Jane Young in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, was brought from the Marſhalſea to the Three Tunns here, where he continued three days, when he was hanged at this market-houſe on a temporary gibbet. He denied the fact to the laſt, and threw himſelf off the ladder.

1758, and ſoon after the preſent neat building of an octangular form erected. In the former building which occupied a larger ſpace of ground was a ſchool for poor children, eſtabliſhed by Thomas Baker, clothier, *temp.* Elizabeth.—— The market for fiſh is held at the wheat-market-houſe except on ſaturdays: on that day oppoſite the angel in St. Mary's pariſh, where formerly ſtood the fiſh-croſs. The place called the ſhambles oppoſite the ſwan yard, was erected 35 Eliz. when it was ordered that therein "convenient ſhoppes be builded for buying, ſellinge, and utterynge of fleſhe by butchers."

The CASTLE.

Of the caſtle very little is mentioned in hiſtory; nor is the founder, or the æra of its conſtruction, known. The firſt time it occurs in ſtory, is about 140 years before the conqueſt; namely, in 1037, the year after the death of Canute the Daniſh king, who had uſurped the Engliſh throne, when it was the theatre where was acted the following horrid maſſacre.

Harold,

Harold, being by the intrigues of earl Goodwin, acknowledged king in oppoſition to the ſenſe of the people, was deſirous of having in his power Alfred the only ſon of king Ethelred, the right heir of the crown in the Saxon line, who had remained in Normandy many years with his uncle Richard duke of Normandy.

Alfred came to England with twenty-five ſhips filled with ſtout ſoldiers to claim and recover his rightful inheritance: and having landed in Kent, was met at Guild down by earl Goodwin, who gave him the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of his fidelity, which much encouraged him in his enterprize. He had no ſooner marched to this place, but Goodwin, from whom the royal youth ſuſpected no ſuch treachery, fell upon him in the night with a number of armed men when Alfred and his men were aſleep in their beds, and defenceleſs, and having bound their hands behind them, cauſed them all to be beheaded, except every tenth man, (they were in all 600) and not being therewith content, decimated the ſurvivors, ſo that few were left alive. Alfred himſelf was hitherto ſpared, but

but was bound, and carried by earl Goodwin to king Harold, who ſeeing him, ordered, That he ſhould be ſent to a priſon in the iſle of Ely, and his eyes be put out; which accordingly being performed, he died ſoon after with grief and hard treatment.

In the year 1216, Lewis, prince of France, having landed his forces at Sandwich, in Kent, the twenty-firſt of May, in conſequence of an invitation from the barons to accept the crown, in the reign of king John, poſſeſſed himſelf of this caſtle on the ninth of June following. The tenth of Henry the third, William de Coniers was governor of it for the king; as were afterwards, about the thirtieth and fifty-third year of the ſame reign, Elias Maunſell, and William de Aguillon; and in 1299, the twenty-ſeventh of Edward the firſt, it was aſſigned to Margaret, the ſecond wife of that king, in part of her dowry. In the fifteenth of Edward the ſecond, Oliver de Burdegala was governor, as appears by a writ of privy-ſeal, preſerved in Madox's hiſtory of the exche-

quer,

quer, then directing that caſtle to be furniſhed with proviſions and munition. It had been uſed as a common gaol, at leaſt, as far back as the thirty-fifth of Edward the firſt, when Edward de Say, keeper of the king's priſoners there, had orders to repair it, if neceſſary. In the forty-firſt of Edward the third, it was given to the ſheriff, both for a gaol and a dwelling-houſe for himſelf: how much longer it was appropriated to that uſe it does not appear. In the firſt year of Richard the ſecond, ſir Simon Burleigh, knight, was conſtable; from which time we can give no account till the year 1611, when it was granted by king James the firſt to Francis Carter of Guildford, whoſe great grand-daughter and heir married John Goodyer, eſquire of Alton, Hants. Goodyer had two daughters, joint-heireſſes; one married to Wight Tempeſt, eſquire; the other to the reverend mr. Loveday, who died without iſſue; leaving Mr. William Tempeſt ſole heir and proprietor.

This

The keep, or maſter-tower is the moſt conſiderable part of the caſtle now remaining; it ſtands on the ſouth-ſide of the town, about 300 yards from the high-ſtreet, on an artificial mount. The building, is, in its dimenſions, forty-five feet and a half, by forty-ſeven, or thereabouts, its height ſeventy feet; the foundation built of chalk to the height of eight or nine feet; the walls themſelves ten feet thick. It contained only one room on a floor, having no partition-wall: being commanded towards the ſouth-weſt by a hill, which at a ſmall diſtance, is higher than the top of the building, and is therefore a perſpicuous object to the adjacent parts. The keep is built of flints, rag-ſtones, and Roman brick, diſpoſed in the herring-bone faſhion; it continues very ſtrong, but is uncovered; the roof was taken off above an hundred and fifty years, being then much decayed. Various outworks are round about it. From the foundations of many walls, as ſeveral ſouterrains in the town, it is evident, this was once a very conſiderable building,

It contains now only five acres.

On the ground-floor there were no windows, nor even ſo much as loop-holes, except thoſe two holes to the north and ſouth; but in the upper ſtories there was one great window, near the middle, on each ſide, the form of which was ſuch as is here repreſented.

As to the reſt of the windows, they are all modern breaches: and even ſome of the old ones have been altered and repaired; and have even had frames and pillars of brick-work inſerted.

The preſent entrance alſo is manifeſtly a breach made in theſe later ages. And the original entrance may be ſtill perceived to have been undoubtedly through a ſtone arch, in the midſt of the weſt-front at a conſiderable height; and muſt have been approached by a ſtair-caſe on the outſide of the wall. This arch in which is a great peculiarity, (it being a pointed one, although of a date long before pointed arches were introduced into common uſe) ſtill remains very perfect; and al-

though it now paſſes for a window, yet that it was the ancient portal, is manifeſt, both from the ſtone arch within, which exactly correſponds with it, and differs from the arches of all the windows; and alſo from hence, that whereas the windows on the other three ſides are not the ſame height from the ground. This arch and portal is ſome feet lower, and its bottom level with the *marks* of the floor within. Its form may be ſeen rudely ſketched

There was a circular ſtair-caſe in the north-weſt corner of this caſtle, and there are alſo galleries in the thickneſs of the wall. The dimenſions of one of the rooms are 10 feet long by 4 feet wide; and in height about 8 or 9 feet. It has a circular ſtone roof. On the wall are deeply cut in chalk, ſeveral rude figures, the ſtile of which beſpeak them of no very modern date; ſeveral ſimilar to theſe

theſe were not long ago diſcovered in a ſubterraneous chapel at Royſton in Cambridgeſhire. 1. St. Chriſtopher, with his ſtaff, carrying in his arms the infant Jeſus; another figure ſcratched on the ſide of his garment, having its head ſurrounded with a *nimbus*, or glory, ſeems to have been ſince added. 2. A figure of a biſhop, (as appears by his mitre) repoſing beneath a gothic arch; over him is an antique crown, and beneath him is an imperfect ſketch of Chriſt upon the croſs. 3. A ſquare pilaſter, whoſe capital is decorated with ornaments in the Saxon ſtile, ſimilar to ſeveral in the undercroft of the cathedral of Canterbury. 4. A compleat hiſtorical piece, repreſenting the crucifixion, where, though rudely executed, the fainting virgin, and the ſoldier piercing the ſaviour's ſide, are both delineated, as alſo the figure of St. John with joined and uplifted hands. 5. A king wearing a crown, which is of very antient date, holding an orb in his hand, and near him the defaced traces of another. 5. A man ſcourging a female figure. The five firſt figures are engraved in the antiquarian repertory, numb. 1;

the laſt-mentioned figure with a repreſentation of the apartment itſelf, were communicated by A. Z. to the editor of the gentleman's magazine who publiſhed it Dec. 1797.

There is likewiſe one very odd piece of fortifi cation, which is the mock appearance of a falſe entrance, or ſally port, towards the ſouth-eaſt corner, on the ground, ſeeming to be filled up with large ſquare ſtones, of a different kind from the reſt of the caſtle; and having in order to increaſe the deception, *machicolations** over it at a great height as to defend it from attacks. *See*

fig:

* *Machecoulis*: m. The ſtones at the foot of a parapet (eſpecially over a gate) reſembling a grate, through which offenſive things are thrown upon pioneers and other aſſailants.

Cotgrave's Fr. and Eng. Dictionary.

In this room, you are told, above a century ſince, reſided a man who was called eating Joſeph. You are told likewſe that he had the preſumption to attempt faſting forty days: but that after he had faſted part of the time, ſomething came to him in the ſhape of a mouſe, which, in the extremity of hunger he greedily devoured. This was ſuppoſed to be an evil ſpirit, for ſo long as he lived afterwards, his hunger was never ſatisfied; ſo that he uſed frequently to come from his den in the caſtle, and pick up from the dunghills in the neighbourhood, whatever filth he met with to ſatisfy his voracious appetite.

On the weſt ſide of the keep, leading towards the ſouth, or quarry-ſtreet, is ſtill remaining the outward caſtle-gate, where was a portcullis, with this date J. C, 1669 over the gateway, new-built by ſome of the Carter-family.

As in the old caſtles there were many great buildings, ſo there are here ſeveral pieces of ruin now remaining, which were formerly incloſed, within the limits of the outer walls of the caſtle. In the cellar of the angel, on the north-ſide of the high-ſtreet are ſeveral arches and pillars. In another on the ſouth-ſide of the ſame ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite, now uſed as a wine-vault, is a low vault, of about eight feet high, and twenty-feet ſquare, ſupported by ſeveral ſhort ſtrong columns, from which branch out arches croſſing in different directions, all built of ſquared chalk. A good repreſentation of it by mr. Groſe, engraved by Godfrey. There is not the leaſt tradition for what purpoſe this crypt was conſtructed. It ſeems from the plainneſs of the work, &c. to be at leaſt coeval with the caſtle, to ſome of the outworks of which it in all probability belonged. Some curious

arches,

arches, windows, &c. next the white-hart, were taken away on the removal of old houſes in 1800.

A n. w. view of the caſtle was publiſhed by Buck, 1737.
Another view by Groſe and Hall.
The keep, engraved London magazine, June 1771.
Stag's horn dug up near the caſtle, Gent. mag. March 1797.

In the chalky cliff on which the caſtle ſtands, about two hundred yards ſouth-weſt of that building, is a large cavern, or rather ſuite of caverns; the entrance is near ſouth-ſtreet, facing towards the weſt, from whence there is a ſmall deſcent into a cave, about forty-five feet long, twenty wide, and nine or ten high: near the entrance are two lower paſſages; from the paſſage on the north-eaſt ſide run five chambers, or cavities, of different ſizes, the leaſt being ſeventy, and the largeſt one hundred feet in length; their breadths are likewiſe various, the biggeſt from two to twenty feet. On the ſouth ſide of the entrance is another paſſage which opens into a large cave, its breadth upwards of thirty, and the length of its two ſides taken together, above one hundred and twenty feet. A variety of ridiculous ſtories are told concerning this place, which, according to cuſtom, is by ſome held to be a ſubterraneous paſſage leading

ing

ing to the caſtle. A plan of Quarry-hole publiſhed by mr. Groſe.

The PALACE.

Camden mentions that in his time there were ſome remains of a palace of great extent, the reſidence of Ethelred, one of the Saxon kings about 800 years ago. It alſo appears from the foundations that have been dug up, at ſome diſtance from the place where the ruins now ſtand, that the hill on the eaſt-ſide of the river Wey,* was occupied by this monarch. Mr. Gough, in his new edition of Camden, mentions, that the king's houſe was granted by king Charles I, to Murray, earl of Arundale, and that it was ſold and pulled down in 1630. Mr. Walpole, in his anecdotes of painting, vol. i, pa. 14, 1762, 4to, has printed a curious record *anno* 44 Hen. iii, containing orders to W. Florentine, painter, reſpecting the pictures in the king's houſe there.

CHURCHES.

There are three pariſh churches in Guildford; Trinity, St. Mary's, and St. Nicholas. The two firſt

* In the beginning of the preſent year 1800, ſome gothic arches (ſuppoſed to be part of the palace) were diſcovered on digging the foundation for a houſe in the Quarry-ſtreet.

firſt, ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of the river Wey, were united by act of parliament, *anno* 1698-9, according to the deſign of bp. Morley, who gave 20l *per annum* as an encouragement to the union, and ſir Richard Onſlow added 200l to be laid out in land. They have alſo a part in the charity of dr. William Clark, then dean of Wincheſter, and Vicar of Stepney.

The church dedicated to " the honour of the holy and undivided Trinity, ſtands near the middle of the high-ſtreet, on the ſouth-ſide, the living in the gift of the crown. It is built of red brick, with a ſquare tower* about 100 feet high, and finiſhed in a very neat manner; begun and completed under the direction of John Garton, an ingenious workman, and a native of the place.

The inhabitants of Trinity pariſh deſirous of improving the old church, employed workmen who cut away the arches and pillars which ſupported the ſteeple; ſoon after the whole building appeared

* It was deſigned to erect a lofty ſpire, which from its elevated ſituation would have been a fine object round the country. The original deſign is in the poſſeſſion of one of the inhabitants.

appeared to be in a very ruinous condition, and accordingly an order in veſtry was given that it ſhould be viewed, and report to the pariſh the coſts. In April 1740 meſſ. John and Tho. Browne ſurveyed the ſteeple, and pronounced it very unſafe; ſervice was therefore performed on ſunday the 20th of April for the laſt time, for on Wedneſday the 23d, the ſteeple of this antient church fell down and beat in the roof with ſuch violence, that by the compreſſion of the air, all the glaſs windows were blown out as if it had been done by a blaſt of gunpowder. The workmen had quitted the ſpot about a quarter of an hour before the accident happened, ſo that no perſon received the leaſt injury though a great number were ſpectators, it being the fair-day. Three bells had been taken down, the other three fell with the ſteeple.

The building of the new church was a very tedious work; the deficiency of money being great, it remained many years unfiniſhed. There are now eight tunable bells. The clock is good, and

tells the quarters; there is an elegant dial, with lord Onſlow's creſt who gave it, *anno* 1790.

In the old church were many remarkable monuments, none of which are replaced except arbhbiſhop Abbot's. His grace is in his robes, on an altar-tomb under a canopy of ſix black marble pillars raiſed on pedeſtals of books piled up. In niches, at the eaſt-end of the monument, are two figures, and on the top well diſpoſed are nine ſmaller. On the weſt-end below the cuſhion is a repreſentation of a ſepulchre filled with ſkulls and bones, and an iron grate before it.

There is another monument on the north ſide of the chancel to the memory of the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, who was ſpeaker of the houſe of commons during the whole reign of George ii.

At the upper end of the high-ſtreet, is a building, where formerly reſided the chauntry prieſts of our lady's chapel in Trinity-church.* It is a manor-houſe, called "The ſpytle, or hoſpital of St. John;" now let on leaſe to mr. James Collie, nurſery-man.

* This chapel had a curious arched roof, which was the means of preſerving the monument of Abbot on the fall of the church-ſteeple in 1740.

nurſery-man. The chapel for the prieſts is now ſtanding behind the houſe.

A view of the old church, as alſo of the two other, were drawn and publiſhed by J. Harris.
The ſame, were engraved for Henry Hill, eſq, Windſor-herald.
The preſent building, before the outer-gates, &c. were ſet up, by John Ruſſell, junior, when a boy.

At a ſmall diſtance from the high-ſtreet, near the lower and ſouth ſide of the town, ſtands the church dedicated to the bleſſed virgin Mary. The church is old, has a ſquare tower, in which are ſix bells; the outward appearance of the church much hurt by the alteration of the windows, &c. There are three ailes, the roof ſupported by large columns. In the back chancels, are the remains of a confeſſional, &c.
Preſent incumbent, the rev. James Weller, D. D.

On the weſt ſide of the bridge over the river Wey, is another old church dedicated to the honour of St. Nicholas, a rectory in the patronage of the deanry of Saliſbury. This church has undergone many alterations, as a new tower, windows, &c. And it being often overflowed with water, the inhabitants obtained a brief for a thorough repair March 1796, by which they collected near

near 200l. The church is now thoroughly repaired, the old pillars and arches removed, and the floor raiſed three feet. Opened July 13th, 1800. The preſent incumbent is the rev. E. Fulham, A. M.

On the ſouth ſide of the church, is a chapel belonging to the manor of Loſeley, many of whoſe proprietors are there buried. In this chapel are ſome handſome monuments.

A ſailor of the name of Cook died above an 100 years ſince at the public-houſe oppoſite the north-ſide of this church. By will he directed his body to be buried, and a brick monument of a peculiar ſhape erected over. The ſtone with the inſcription in old engliſh was taken away about the year 1724. Twenty ſhillings *per annum* left out of a houſe to keep the monument in repair.

Other PLACES of WORSHIP.

A chapel for proteſtant diſſenters in Quarry-ſtreet.

A meeting for the uſe of the [particular] baptiſts, upper end of the three-tuns yard.

The preſbyterian meeting in black horſe-lane.

Quakers meeting lower end of the crown-yard.

A Roman catholic chapel.

The HOSPITAL.

This building ſtands oppoſite Trinity-church, and is built of brick in a quadrangular form, with a noble tower-gate with four turrets at its entrance. It was founded and endowed by George Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was the ſon of a clothier here, born and buried in this town; and who, on the ſixth of April, 1619, laid the firſt ſtone, and afterwards ſettled on the hoſpital lands to the value of 300l *per annum*, 100l of which was to be employed towards ſetting the poor to work, and the other 200 for the maintenance of a maſter, twelve poor brothers, and eight poor ſiſters, who wear blue coats and gowns, and have each an allowance of 2s 6d a week; theſe perſons are to be ſingle and unmarried, above ſixty years of age, of good character, and ſuch only as have been born in the town of Guildford, or have lived there for twenty years before.

Sir Nicholas Kempe, an officer in the army, and a friend of the archbiſhop's, gave 500 pounds towards the work.

One mr. Jackman of this town, by deed, 25th March

March 1785, gave 600l for the ſupport of four ſiſters, which are now added to this hoſpital.

The archbiſhop procured a charter of incorporation, and compoſed an excellent body of ſtatutes for the good government of the ſame.

The maſter of the hoſpital has ſome very handſome apartments. The brethren are lodged on the weſt-ſide, and the ſiſters on the eaſt. At the north-eaſt corner is a neat and ſpacious chapel, with a lofty roof and two large gothic windows, repreſenting the ſtory of the patriarch Jacob and his family, &c. A half-length portrait of the archbiſhop, and another portrait of Sir N. Kempe by Vanſomer, which ſome few years ſince hung in the dining-room, are now in the chapel; alſo a portrait of alderman Jackman, by J. Ruſſell, R. A. Underneath and nearly the length of the dining-room, is a hall for the uſe of the brethren and ſiſters. Over the gate is the maſter's dining-room, and the room over with iron grates before it the houſe for the evidences and common ſeals. On ſcrolls in many of the windows in painted

glaſs

glaſs, are theſe words: " *clamamus abba pater.*" *vide* Rom. viii. 15.

There are likewiſe two large kitchens, and other rooms, with exceeding good cellars under the whole building. The garden adjoins to the houſe, is walled round, and well planted.

Mr. Richard Elkins, maſter.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury is viſitor.

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

KING EDWARD VI. CHIEF FOUNDER.

This ſchool was founded and endowed *anno* 1509, by Robert Beckingham of London, grocer, and augmented by the contributions of ſeveral.

At this ſchool have been educated many excellent ſcholars, and men great in church and ſtate; particularly two of the names of Cotton, biſhops of Saliſbury and Exeter; two of the names of Abbot who were natives of this place, one abp. of Canterbury, the other biſhop of Saliſbury, and they had at the ſame time a brother a woollen-draper, lord-mayor of the city of London; John Parkhurſt, biſhop of Norwich, and Sir Robert Parkhurſt,

Parkhurſt, lord-mayor of London in 1634, both born near this town; William Hammond, eſq, a great benefactor, the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, ſpeaker, &c. &c.

The ſchool-room is ſpacious; and there are conveient dormitories.

The rev. Samuel Cole, maſter, choſen 1769.

A view of the ſchool publiſhed by Thomas Ruſſell, 1778.

There are alſo three young ladies ſchools, and three for young gentlemen.

Thomas Baker, clothier, 20 Eliz. left 400l bank-ſtock, to pay a maſter, a ſtipend for teaching poor boys to write and read. But the rye-market-houſe having been pulled down *anno* 1758, the ſchool was broken up and dropped for ſome years. At length ſome of the inhabitants of the town knowing that ſome money had been ſaved out of the market-houſe and by ſale of the materials, thought proper to revive the ſchool and ſet on foot a voluntary ſubſcription which has been continued annually. And from thence and the intereſt of the money in the funds, part of which were from theſe ſubſcriptions 25 boys are taught reading and writing, and are cloathed once a year.

1676, Caleb Lovejoy, by will, deviſed the rents and profits of ſome meſſuages, &c. in Southwark, for teaching poor children of St. Nicholas's pariſh their letters until they can read their teſtament, which ſhall be done by ſome honeſt poor woman: alſo for a maſter to teach others writing and arithmetic; every one after they are bound apprentice to have 15l. &c. &c.

The TOWN-HALL.

The town-hall, ſituated in the middle of the high-ſtreet, is a large and ſpacious building, with a turret on the top, and has a good clock, with a very neat dial. The clock was given by a mr. John Aylward for his freedom. The guildhall is ſpacious and paved with ſtone. It has the following pictures, the kings Charles ii. and James ii, originals by ſir Peter Lely; James i, William and Mary; and admiral ſir Richard Onſlow receiving the Dutch flag, 1797, painted by J. Ruſſell, R. A. a native of Guildford, and preſented by his father, when mayor, to the corporation at the time the admiral received the freedom of the town.

There is alſo an half-length of the right honorable Arthur Onſlow, who had been many years recorder. The inſcription over the jury-box, from Shakeſpeare, " BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

The council-chamber is over the entrance, and partly over the guildhall. This room has a curious chimney-piece brought from Stoughton-place, two miles from hence; the burying-place of which antient family was in Stoke church.

This room is alſo uſed by the bench of juſtices, by permiſſion of the corporation.

The old market-houſe which formerly ſtood acroſs the ſtreet was taken down *anno* 1683, when the town hall was erected.

SESSIONS-HOUSE.

The hall wherein the county-aſſize had long been held was thought improper for the purpoſe, a very large unornamented room, with ſuitable offices, was therefore built in the year 1789, at the expence of the lords Onſlow and Grantley.

The quarter-ſeſſions are held Lady-day at Reigate,

gate, Midſummer at Guildford, Michaelmas at Kingſton, Chriſtmas at St. Margaret's-hill in the Borough of Southwark.

The corporation generally make uſe of this room for their public feaſts, &c.

The GAOL.

Guildford bridewell oppoſite the church-yard of St. Mary, is built of ſtone dug in the neighbourhood. It has ſeven rooms beſide the infirmary, and a court. Two rooms have in the roof an iron-grate lattice, and an open turret above; very uſeful for freſhening thoſe rooms.

The gaol for town-debtors was built ſome years ſince, together with a houſe for one of the ſerjeants at mace in the town-hall garden.

The FRIARY.

Formerly there were two monaſteries in Guildford; one dedicated to the holy croſs, the other to St. Dominick for crouched and black friars.

The friary mentioned by Camden, belonged to the Dominican or preaching friars, and was

founded by Eleanor, queen of Henry iii; which, Edward ii. attempted to change into a house for seven sisters of the order of St. Dominick, an event which, it appears, did not take place. This building is situate near the north town-ditch, close by the river Wey, over which was formerly a draw bridge to a park well stocked with deer, now converted into arable land. On the summit of the hill in this park, is a fine grove of oaks called Henley-grove, which stands directly in view of the high-street, Guildford; a pleasing object to the country around, and the town in particular. At the park-farm is a mineral spring, and the friary is supplied with excellent water conveyed by pipes from a conduit* a mile distant.

The friary is an antient structure of the gothic order, but much injured in its appearance by the removal of the pinnacles, &c. and also by the insertion of modern windows.

This antient building was converted into barracks

* This conduit is in fox and den field, at Stoke next Guildford.

racks *anno* 1794; the chapel which had been uſed for a barn many years, now lodges a troop of ſoldiers.

In a long room at the friary the aſſemblies were held, and public breakfaſts ſome years ſince.

Guildford has the privilege of ſending two members to parliament, and has enjoyed it from the original of that conſtitution 26 Edward I. The mayor is the returning officer. The preſent members are, the hon. Thomas Onſlow, and the hon. general Norton.

The town gives title of earl to the noble family of North.

The general poſt arrives at Guildford (by mail-coach) every night about twelve o'clock, and goes from thence every morning at three; letters therefore are ſent by the London poſt every evening except Saturday. The bye-letters to Portſmouth and the weſtern parts of Suſſex every night.

Here are two banks, one meſſrs. Haydon's, the other meſſrs. Sparkes, Hughes, and Sparkes; at

at which houſes buſineſs is tranſacted from eight in the morning, till ſix in the evening.

A coffee-houſe well-ſupplied every day with news-papers, and other early intelligence.——— Guildford has alſo a well-eſtabliſhed circulating library, conſiſting of 4000 volumes.

A convenient cold bath was erected in 1775, by the late right honorable Fletcher lord Grantley, for the accommodation of the inhabitants. Due attendance every day from 6 to 8 in the morning in ſummer, and from 7 to 9 in the winter. Attendance on notice at any time of the day. Sixpence each time. The poor *gratis*.

There is a fine circular courſe near the town for horſe-races, where king William the third gave a plate of a hundred guineas to be run for in the Whitſun-week; at which three ſubſcription-plates are annually run for, excluſive of matches.

Adjoining the ſeſſion-houſe is the theatre, erected by mr. Thornton, 1789. Next the theatre a cock pit uſed in the race-week.

The

The bowling-green is near the caſtle, and commands a moſt delightful view.

The names of 29 more public-houſes in Guildford than at preſent [1800] remembered by an antient inhabitant.

Blue Anchor, Three Mariners, Ship, Angel coffee-houſe, Star and Garter, George-Inn, Marlborough-head, King's head, Coffee-houſe next the Crown, Ditto next the Town-hall, Nag's-head, Dolphin, Chequer, Royal Oak, Ship next Trinity-church, Spread-Eagle or Green Man, Bird in hand, Flour de luce, Two Brewers, Slade's Coffee-houſe, Three Compaſſes, Black Horſe, New-Inn, Shambles, King's Arms at the Gaol, New Inn at the Mill, The Hatch Puille-hill-gate, The Kit, Unicorn, Hare and Hounds.

COACHES.

thro' Kingſt. } Portſmouth Coaches, two, every day to and from London
——————, four (night,) beſide the mail
A mail coach every day to and from Portſmouth.

Chicheſter, to London, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

Arundel and Little-hampton, ditto, ditto.

Guildford and Godalming, every day at 9 : Monday, Wedneſday and Friday through Epſom ; Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday through Kingſton, to London.

WAGGONS.

WAGGONS.

Turner's original Guildford Waggons, through Ripley, Cobham, Eſher, Ditton, and Kingſton, ſet out Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings at one o'clock from the warehouſe at the bottom of the ſeſſions-houſe-yard, Guildford, and go to the White Hart and King's Head in the Borough; and return from thence every Tueſday, Friday and Saturday morning at eleven o'clock.

Smith's Godalming and Guildford waggon ſet out from the White Hart, Godalming, every Tueſday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and from the George, Guildford at ten o'clock, to the Oxford-Arms, Warwick-lane, London; and returns from thence every Wedneſday and Friday morning at ten o'clock.——calls at the Spur-Inn, Borough.

Caſtledine and Elph's Godalming and Guildford Waggons through Ripley, &c, ſet out at nine, and from the Angel, Guildford at eleven, for the Queen's-Head in the Borough; return from thence every Tueſday and Friday morning at 11.

Scriven's van twiee in the week through Epſom.

Turner's van ditto through Kingſton.

Six Portſmouth Waggons through Guildford. A Chicheſter Waggon. Three Petworth Waggons.

VIEWS OF THE TOWN.

Views of Guildford publiſhed, are

A ſ. w. view of the town of Guildford, by Buck, 1737.

A large. ſ. w. proſpect of Guldeford, dedicated to Arthur Onſlow, eſq, recorder, by J. Harris, 1738; with views of the three churches, the hoſpital, caſtle, grammar-ſchool, town-hall, and friary.

An ichnography, or ground plan of Guldeford, the county town of Surrey, 1739, by Matthew Richardſon, engraved by J. Harris, 1739.

Sept. 8, 1766. The right hon. Arthur Onſlow, recorder, ſent the above (Harris's) copper-plates, with two impreſſions on vellum, as a preſent to the corporation. Lodged among the records of the town.

A n. w. proſpect of the town, by J. Ruſſell, when a boy, 1759, with the ſame views as Harris's on the ſide, (except Trinity new church; engraved by J. Maſon, dedicated to Sir John Elvill, bar. and G. Onſlow, eſq, the repreſentatives: drawn from Mr. Cliffton's garden.

A n. w. proſpect of Guildford, drawn by J. Ruſſell, R. A, from the park farm-houſe, 1782, dedicated to the right hon. George lord Onſlow and Cranley, high-ſteward; engraved by Collyer.

KATHERINE-HILL,

Is called in antient records, Drake-hill, but denominated by its preſent appellation from the chapel erected on its ſummit, which was dedicated to St. Katherine. It is ſituated half a mile from Guildford, and by the ſide of the Portſmouth road.

The remaining walls of this chapel ſhew it to have been conſtructed on the Gothic principle, the plan, a ſquare, about fifty feet by twenty-five; there are three doors, one weſt, one north, and the other ſouth; it has three windows on each ſide, and one at each end; the north-weſt corner is formed by a tower, which formerly contained a cochlis, or winding ſtair-caſe, the crown of it arched with ribs, part of which only now remains. At each angle is a buttreſs, and on the two ſides two intermediate ones, all of which terminated in pinnacles or ſpires. The walls and arches were repaired and ſtrengthened lately.

When this chapel was founded is uncertain, but mention is made of it in the pipe-rolls of Hen.

iii. and *temp.* Edward i. The ſite, together with this chapel, was purchaſed of the then lords of the ſeveral parcels of the original manor of Artington, by Richard de Wauncy, parſon of St. Nicholas in Guildford, for a chapel of eaſe to him and his ſucceſſors for ever. The ſame R. de Wauncy procured a charter 2d of Edward ii, for holding a fair annually at this place, which is ſtill obſerved according to the new ſtile, on the ſecond of October. The booths, &c. on the hill render the appearance very pictureſque.

Oppoſite the weſt end of this chapel ſtands a neat old manſion, the proprietor John Wight, eſq. lord of the manor.

In this ſame pariſh of St. Nicholas, Guildford, and about a mile from hence, is Loſely, a ſeat of the antient family of the Mores. It is a large houſe, though formerly much more ſpacious, and ſtands in the middle of a fine park; the building is of ſtone; was begun in 1562, and completed in 1568 by ſir William More, knt. In this houſe is a ſmall conſecrated chapel, neatly fitted up by William Strode, eſq, who reſides here.

STOKE juxta GUILDFORD.

So called to diſtinguiſh it from another Stoke called d'Abernon. This village gives name to the whole deanry in which it is.

The living here is a rectory, for many years in the gift of the Ruſſell family. The preſent incumbent, is the rev. George Weſt. A. M. who has alſo the perpetual advowſon. It is ſituated about half a mile from Guildford. The tower of the church exactly ſimilar to that of Seal in Kent, was part of the monaſtery. The church is very neat, has three bells; and a good organ given by the late Mr. Alderſey.

An hoſpital for 6 aged women was built in this pariſh, and endowed 1796, by meſſ. William and Henry Parſon, formerly drapers of Guildford. Theſe women wear blue gowns, receive four ſhillings *per* week, together with their firing.

SHALFORD.

The church is a vicarage, a mile from Guildford. The old church which had a ſteeple and was built in the form of a croſs, was taken down *anno* 1788. The preſent very ſmall, but neat building, is built of brick and ſtone, with a dome on the top.

Mr. Auſten's heirs have the rectorial tithes. The rev. Charles Bartholmew, A. M. preſent vicar.

F I N I S.

SEATS, &c.

IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF GUILDFORD

Guildford being very advantageously situated, has a number of good houses belonging to noblemen and gentlemen, viz.

The right hon. lord Onslow, at Clandon-place.
——————lord Grantley, at Wonersh.
——————lord King, at Ockham.
——————lord Midleton, at Pepper-harrow.
Sir Frederick Evelyn, Wotton,
Samuel Thornton, esq, Albury, late adm. Finch.
William Man Godschall, Esq, Albury.
Villa, late Daniel Malthus, esq, Albury.
The hon. Mr. Maude, Shalford, late mr. Austen's
Mrs. Aldersey, Stoke-park.
John Crouze, esq, Woodbridge.
John Webbe Weston, esq. Sutton-place.
Lady Drake, Sende-Grove.
George Holme Sumner, esq, Hatchlands.
Henry Perkins Weston, esq, West-Horseley.
William Currie, esq, East-Horseley.
Henry Halsey, esq, Henley-park.
Purbright-Villa, late Admiral Byron's.
——— Godbold, esq, Westbrook-place.
——— Grant, esq, Hoe-place, near Wokeing.
——— Townesend, esq, Busbridge.
Captain Bertie, Farley-hill.
——— Townesend, esq, Poyle.
——— Timson, esq, Moor-Park.
Admiral Cornish, Puttenham-Priory.
Hampton-Lodge, late Nathaniel Snell, esq.

BRITISH MUSEUM